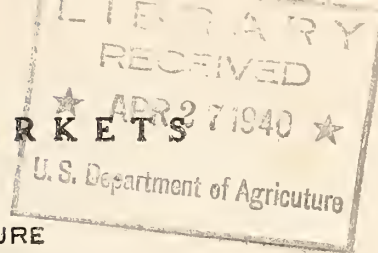


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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LATE CABLE

India first estimate of 1940 wheat crop placed at 389,648,000 bushels as against revised first estimate for 1939 of 346,640,000 bushels and the final figure of 370,610,000 bushels. The third estimate of the 1940 acreage was placed at 33,460,000 acres as compared with revised 1939 third and final estimates of 33,167,000 and 35,289,000 acres, respectively. (Director of Statistics, Calcutta.)

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ARGENTINE CORN CROP SECOND LARGEST ON RECORD

The first official estimate of the 1939-40 Argentine corn crop was placed at 434,149,000 bushels, according to a cable from the United States Embassy at Buenos Aires. An outturn of this size would be the second largest on record. Only twice has the Argentine corn crop exceeded 400 millions; in 1930-31 nearly 420 million bushels were harvested and in 1934-35 the record of 452 million was established. Production in 1937-38 and 1938-39 was very much reduced, amounting to only 174 and 191 million bushels, respectively, but the 5-year average during 1933-34 to 1937-38 totaled nearly 324 million bushels.

The area planted to corn for the 1939-40 crop, 17,791,000 acres, was the second largest on record; and if abandonment was as low as reported by the trade, the acreage remaining for harvest was the largest on record. The average yield per harvested acre, 25.9 bushels, was therefore relatively small. Lack of rain during early March was reported to have had an unfavorable effect upon the crop, particularly the late-planted corn in the northern part of the Province of Entre Rios and the southern parts of Cordoba and Buenos Aires. Late plantings, however, account for only a small part of the crop and the dry weather was ideal for harvesting the earlier corn. Since farmers did not hasten picking, it is expected that most of the corn will be of good quality.

Supplies of old-crop corn were practically, if not entirely, exhausted by March 31, the end of the 1939-40 marketing season. Official estimates of the surplus remaining for export were placed at 2,480,000 bushels on March 9 and at 1,378,000 bushels on March 25. With weekly shipments during March averaging 1,750,000 bushels, it is probable that new corn began to move into export channels before April 1; in fact, Broomhall reported some new corn shipped in the week ended March 8. The total surplus available on April 1 for export this season, allowing for an average annual domestic requirement of 61,020,000 bushels, was about 373 million bushels, or nearly the same as reported for the marketing year April-March 1936-37, when over 352 million bushels were exported by Argentina. During 1934-1936, however, drought had not only reduced production in the United States and destroyed its competitive power in Europe but had made imports of corn necessary. (During the calendar years 1936 and 1937 Argentina exported to this country alone an average of about 40 million bushels.) This season, the war in Europe and the large crop in the United States make heavy exportable supplies a serious problem for Argentina. By March 29, the price of domestic corn had fallen to 4.55 pesos per 100 kilos (about 34 cents per bushel), and farmers were bringing pressure to bear on the Government for a return to the guaranteed minimum price. In lieu of this measure, the Government on April 2, authorized a loan to the corn producers (see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 13) to aid with the harvesting costs and to encourage the storage of corn on farms. It was hoped in this way, to ease the situation and delay the marketing of the crop.

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ARGENTINA: Acreage, production, and exports of corn
1930-31. to 1939-40

Crop year	Acreage		Production	Exports April - March following harvest	Percentage exports are of crop
	Planted	Harvested			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
1930-31....	13,776	11,577	419,661	387,759	92.3
1931-32....	14,468	9,518	299,329	250,712	83.6
1932-33....	14,539	9,373	267,761	209,378	78.2
1933-34....	16,096	10,161	256,913	209,541	81.5
1934-35....	17,368	14,091	451,943	311,882	69.0
1935-36....	18,854	12,650	395,694	352,316	89.0
1936-37....	15,051	10,776	340,147	270,027	79.4
1937-38....	15,318	7,308	174,163	115,521	66.3
1938-39....	13,096	8,653	191,485	a/ 132,863	69.4
1939-40....	17,791	b/ 16,738	434,149	-	-

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Trade estimate.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN PERU EXPANDS

The 1939 wheat crop of Peru was the largest since 1930, according to a preliminary estimate reported by the American consulate general at Callao-Lima. Placed at about 4 million bushels, it exceeded the outturn of 1938 by more than 300,000 bushels and was about 59 percent larger than the average crop harvested during 1933-1937. In 1930, over 4.5 million bushels of wheat were produced in Peru, but by 1934 only 1.8 million were reported. Persistent efforts since then to increase production have resulted in a gain each year, but the crop is still insufficient to cover domestic requirements, which average over 7 million bushels.

Imports of wheat, including flour as grain, into Peru during 1939 amounted to 4,541,000 bushels, compared with 4,713,000 bushels averaged during 1934-1938. Argentina was the principal source for wheat, but most of the flour originated in the United States. Iquitos is the principal port of entry for flour, which goes from there to supply the Amazonian region. The bulk of the wheat enters, however, at Callao and is processed at one of the three large flour mills in the Callao-Lima district. These three mills are the only ones in Peru of importance as far as foreign wheat is concerned. They are controlled by the Government, in order that flour prices may be regulated and a ready market at fair prices may be assured to domestic wheat growers. They are required to grind a fixed percentage of home-grown wheat with imported grain. In 1936, 98.8 percent

of foreign wheat was sued; in 1939, only 87.5 percent, the proportion of domestic wheat having increased from 1.2 to 12.5 percent. Smaller mills throughout the country fill their needs entirely from domestic wheat. Several obstacles are in the way, however, of further expansion in home production. Among them may be mentioned the destructive types of rust that are prevalent in the country, despite extensive experiments to combat them; and the fact that other crops, such as sugar and cotton, have proved more profitable in most cases.

PERU: Acreage, production, trade, and apparent domestic utilization of wheat, 1933 to 1939

Year of harvest	Acreage	Production	Imports a/	Exports a/	Apparent domestic utilization
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1933.....	298	2,674	4,798	2	7,470
1934.....	261	1,759	5,184	1	6,942
1935.....	241	2,134	4,456	b/	6,590
1936.....	266	3,029	4,549	0	7,578
1937.....	282	3,316	4,576	0	7,892
Average...	270	2,582	4,713	1	7,294
1938.....	301	3,787	4,541	-	-
1939.....	c/	d/ 4,115	-	-	-

Producción del Trigo en el Peru 1933-1937; American consulate general, Callao-Lima, 1938-1939.

a/ Calendar year following harvest; flour included as grain. b/ Less than 500 bushels. c/ Not yet available. d/ Preliminary.

ARGENTINA ANNOUNCES OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS FOR 1939-40

The National Grain and Elevator Commission of Argentina on March 2 established official standards to govern the marketing of the 1939-40 grain crop of the Rosafe Zone, and on March 16 similar standards were announced for the Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca Zones. Producers were requested to send in samples of the grain harvested, and when important losses in the areas sown in these zones had been noted, as well as the low yields obtained from the harvested acreage, both the numbers of samples received and the quantity they represented indicated that the standards established were in line with a good average for the crop.

A resolution was passed to set up temporarily a new grade for wheat, because so much of the 1939-40 crop was light in weight. The basic hectoliter (about 2.8 bushels) weight of this new grade, No. 3, was placed at 73 kilograms (a kilogram equals 2.2046 pounds); Grade 1

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was maintained at 80 kilograms and that of Grade 2 at 78 kilograms. It was also decided to keep 73 kilograms per hectoliter as the basis for buying and selling rye. In the Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca Zones new standards were set up for malting barley and forage barley with basic hectoliter weights of 62 and 60 kilograms, respectively. All dealing in yellow oats was based on 47 kilograms per hectoliter, and the standard weight for better-quality malting barley was set at 65 kilograms, for forage barley at 62 kilograms.

Following the example of the previous year, the official standards for the Rosafe Zone came into force about 2 weeks in advance of those for the other two zones. More orderly marketing operations were thus facilitated, according to the official announcement.

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CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS HIGH

Total wheat stocks in Canada on March 31, 1940, amounted to 372 million bushels, an increase of about 171 million bushels over the revised 1939 figure of 201 million bushels. The substantial carry-over of wheat on July 31, 1939, combined with the 1939 harvest, the second largest on record, accounted for the record size of stocks on March 31. The largest comparable figure was that of 314 million bushels in 1933. In addition, Canadian stocks in the United States this year totaled over 22 million bushels as against not quite 2 million at the end of March 1939.

Stocks of other grains are reported in million bushels as follows: with 1939 comparisons in parentheses: Oats 154 (146), barley 36.3 (35.8), rye 6 (5), flaxseed 1 (0.4).

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QUALITY OF ITALIAN ALIMENTARY PASTE REDUCED

By employing cheaper grades of flour in the production of alimentary paste (used for macaroni, spaghetti, etc.), the Italian Ministry of Corporations hopes to reduce domestic hard-wheat requirements and thereby conserve foreign exchange, according to a report from the United States consulate at Milan. Three new types of alimentary paste are now authorized: Extra Quality, for which 60 percent of the flour used may be from hard wheat; First Quality, for which 20 percent each of hard-wheat flours known as "Semola 0" and "Semola 1" are to be used; and the Common Type for which only 20 percent of hard-wheat flour is allowed. The cheaper grades of flour authorized for the Extra Quality and First Quality permit some reduction in the prices of these types, but this is limited by reason of recent increases in transportation costs and other charges.

It is estimated that the new types established will save about 50 percent of the former consumption of hard wheat in Italy and make the country more nearly self-sufficient in this respect. The production of hard wheat in the past has not been great enough to meet the country's requirements, largely because of the quantity used in making alimentary paste, which is perhaps the most important item in the diet of the people.

The lack of consideration given to the difficulties that manufacturers will have in complying with the new regulations and the probable dissatisfaction of the people with the low-quality product indicates the need for foreign exchange to pay for necessary imports. Imports of durum wheat into Italy in 1938 had declined to 426,000 bushels, valued at 13,465,000 lire (about \$700,000), but during 1930-1934 they averaged 10,808,000 bushels, of which 17 percent originated in the United States.

COTTON TEXTILE EXPORTS FROM CHINA INCREASE

Exports of cotton piecegoods from Shanghai have shown a marked increase during recent months, according to a radiogram received from the office of the American agricultural attaché at Shanghai. Exports for January and February this year amounted to \$2,100,000, United States currency, as compared with \$650,000 for the corresponding months in 1939. During March the cotton mills at Shanghai (largely Japanese) are reported to have increased their activity in anticipation of even larger exports of piecegoods. Japanese mills are now running at 100 percent of capacity, and other mills are operating at about 95 percent. In Japan, however, as may be noted in the Japanese cotton report in the issue of April 6, the outlook for exports of Japanese piecegoods from Japan was not so encouraging. The advantage held by the mills in China is attributed largely to the lower cost of production and to the existence of fewer Government regulations.

The supply of Chinese cotton at Shanghai is becoming very scarce. During March it was estimated that the arrivals of domestic cotton equaled only about 2 percent of the domestic consumption. Chinese cotton prices advanced only moderately and did not follow the sharp increase in yarn quotations. Advances in the latter were due primarily to local currency depreciation and speculative buying. Yarn prices were quoted on April 11 at 1,204 yuan (\$68.46) per bale of 420 pounds, as compared with 390 yuan per bale (\$62.40) for April 11 in 1939. Total mill consumption of raw cotton in China, including Manchuria, during March was estimated at 150,000 bales, the same as in March a year ago. Shanghai mills will be more dependent upon foreign cotton from now on until the new Chinese cotton crop arrives on the market in September. Cotton mills located at other port cities are less dependent upon foreign cotton, while interior mills will continue to use domestic cotton. Quotations for American

middling at Shanghai have recently registered a larger increase in price than Indian Akola. On April 12, American middling was quoted at the equivalent of 13.44 cents per pound, c.i.f. Shanghai, for April shipment and Indian Akola at the equivalent of 9.34 cents for May shipment.

CHINA: Imports and exports of raw cotton, February 1940,
with comparisons a/
(In bales of 478 pounds net)

Item	February			October-February		
	1938	1939	1940	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
<u>Imports</u>						
United States...	0	13,506	62,038	<u>b/</u>	20,475	170,830
British India...	820	13,537	11,262	4,310	59,014	61,473
Egypt.....	230	2,066	6,612	307	13,116	17,996
Brazil.....	0	3,926	<u>c/</u>	1,003	18,928	<u>d/</u> 34,582
Others.....	52	1,010	2,842	526	1,736	9,036
Total.....	1,102	34,045	82,754	6,146	113,269	293,917
<u>Exports</u>	37,270	4,945	1,281	62,404	138,236	10,073

Compiled from Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of China and a current radiogram from the office of the American agricultural attaché at Shanghai. a/ Excludes Manchuria. b/ Less than one-half bale. c/ Not reported separately. d/ October to December 1939 only.

WARTIME COMMODITY CONTROL MEASURES

COTTON

Previous reports on wartime control measures affecting the cotton trade and industry appeared in the April 6 and earlier issues.

United Kingdom (Supplemental)

A rationing scheme restricting the sale for domestic consumption of cotton, silk, and linen piecegoods and manufactures was announced in Parliament on April 16 by the President of the Board of Trade, according to a cablegram received from the American Embassy at London. As regards cotton goods, the restriction will be applied both to sales by wholesalers and to purchases by wholesalers from manufacturers. Sales of cotton materials are to be restricted to 75 percent of pre-war trade. Control over retail prices of certain cotton manufactures, particularly clothing and household textiles, was instituted under the Prices of Goods Order No. 1 which came into operation on January 1, 1940. (See Foreign Crops and Markets for March 2, 1940.)

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The primary purpose of the new scheme, it was explained, is to limit the sales of cotton manufactures on the home market in order to insure a more adequate supply for military and export requirements. No restriction will be placed on the total amount of cotton goods manufactured in the United Kingdom, but a better balance will be provided between allocations for the home market and those for military and export requirements. It was emphasized that no reduction of the requirements for American raw cotton is contemplated as the order was intended merely to divert part of the domestic manufactures into the export trade so that the total amount of cotton utilized might even be increased.

Three additional cotton industry control orders (numbers 5, 6, and 7) have been issued by the Ministry of Supply, effective April 17, 1940, and containing the following provisions:

Order No. 5 - Spinners' margins for controlled types of American and Egyptian yarns have been revised to meet increased costs of production, particularly wage increases. This order also provides for inclusion in the spinners' margin of a contribution of 5 pence (about 8 cents) per 100 pounds, collected under authorization of the Cotton Industry Act, 1940, for maintaining technical research and developing export markets for textiles.

Order No. 6 - Prohibits for one month, the acceptance by cotton spinners of new contracts except for Government or export requirements. Provision was made for special treatment of exceptional cases involving orders for the domestic market. The object of this regulation is similar to that of the Board of Trade's ration scheme described above and of the Control of Cotton Industry Order No. 4, in that domestic sales are being restricted as a means of facilitating and increasing the manufacture of cotton for military and export requirements.

Order No. 7 - Empowers the Ministry of Supply to obtain information from merchants and brokers dealing in raw cotton, linters, and cotton waste.

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MARCH EXPORTS OF CUBAN VEGETABLES AT RECORD LEVELS

Exports of vegetables from Cuba to the United States during March amounted to 32,889,000 pounds, according to a report from American Consul Cyril L. F. Thiel at Habana. This represents an increase to nearly four times the shipments during March 1939. Exports for the current season, November to March, totaled 98,415,000 pounds or almost 38,000,000 pounds heavier than the movement during the same period in 1938-39. The reduction of the Florida and Texas vegetable crops as a result of the freeze damage in late January is principally responsible for the heavier Cuban exports.

CUBA: Exports of fresh vegetables to the United States, March 1939 and 1940, and November-March 1938-39 and 1939-40

Vegetable	March		November-March	
	1939	1940	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Tomatoes.....	6,198	24,303	43,865	72,644
Eggplant.....	1,241	1,528	5,357	4,844
Peppers.....	200	1,509	1,706	5,094
Okra.....	373	308	1,768	1,244
Lima beans.....	746	1,110	4,382	6,974
Cucumbers.....	104	502	2,414	2,448
Potatoes.....	20	2,361	782	3,644
Others.....	71	1,268	293	1,523
Total.....	8,953	32,889	60,567	98,415

American Consulate, Habana.

Shipments of tomatoes were particularly heavy, amounting to 24,303,000 pounds compared with 6,198,000 in March last year. Owing to the scarcity of tomatoes in American markets, the Cuban Department of Agriculture granted exporters permission to ship 7 x 7 lugs throughout March and it is understood that this has been extended to shipments during April as well. Normally, these small tomatoes are not allowed to be exported. Demand for tomatoes in American markets has been so active, however, that exporters claim that the small sizes are realizing prices which are as good or better than returns realized on larger sizes in former years.

Shipments of potatoes, peppers, and cucumbers were also much heavier than the volume exported in March of the previous year. Owing to the poor growing season for eggplant and lima beans, the increases in exports were only moderate. Exports of Cuban lima beans normally end on March 31. But, because of the scarcity of the vegetable, the United States Department of Agriculture has authorized the entrance of Cuban produce up to May 31, provided they are fumigated prior to embarkation in accordance with the agreed methods. Okra shipments showed a decline in March, chiefly because of damage to the crop by excessive rain and high winds early in the season.

MEXICAN VEGETABLE EXPORTS HEAVY IN LATE MARCH

Shipments of winter vegetables from Mexico to the United States amounted to 6,240,000 pounds during the period, March 16-31, according to a report from American Vice Consul Thomas M. Powell at Nogales, Sonora.

This represents an increase of almost 2 million pounds over shipments for the same period in 1939. The volume shipped for the season, November 23 to March 31, amounted to 29,474,000 pounds, a substantial increase over the movement during the same period in 1938-39 but about 4,500,000 pounds less than that of the 1937-38 season.

MEXICO: Exports of winter vegetables to the United States, March 16-31, 1939 and 1940, and November 23-March 31, 1938-39 and 1939-40

Vegetable	March 16-31		November 23-March 31	
	1939	1940	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Tomatoes.....	3,623	4,997	13,910	22,813
Green peas.....	527	29	2,909	2,649
Green peppers.....	197	1,115	1,608	3,734
Green beans.....	0	a/	5	1
Eggplant.....	48	99	271	277
Lima beans.....	1	0	1	a/
Total.....	4,396	6,240	18,704	29,474

American Consulate, Nogales.

a/ Less than 500 pounds.

Exports of tomatoes were about 38 percent heavier than between March 16-31, 1939. Tomato shipments were expected to continue at around the same level until about the middle of April. By May, tomato supplies from Florida and Texas will be available and Mexican exports are expected to cease. During the past 2 weeks, demand for small-sized tomatoes has weakened perceptibly. Normally the Canadian markets absorb the bulk of this small sized stock.

Exports of green peppers increased almost fivefold over shipments in 1939. Prices for Mexican peppers on American markets have been favorable, and demand has been active. The quality of recent shipments of Mexican peppers has been excellent. Growers of green peppers on the West Coast of Mexico are reported to have realized good profits from the current season's operations.

Shipments of green peas were very light during this period and no further exports are expected for the remainder of the present season. Prices for Mexican green peas on American markets have been low and market conditions generally have been unfavorable during the 1939-40 season.

Weather conditions in the West Coast vegetable areas have been favorable in recent weeks, though a few cloudy days have tended to retard, to some extent, the growth of vegetables. Since the season is now well advanced, no damage from frost is expected for the rest of this season.

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JAPANESE VEGETABLE OIL SITUATION

Although statistics indicate an improvement in Japan's vegetable-oil trade during 1939, the actual position of the industry became exceedingly uncertain during the latter part of the year, according to a report from Assistant Trade Commissioner Donald W. Lamm at Tokyo. The shortage of raw materials and lack of sufficient electric power were the two most important problems facing the industry. Shipments during 1939 showed a substantial improvement over the previous year, owing to heavier demands from the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, but exports were materially below the years prior to the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937. Moreover, local requirements in 1939 were apparently higher than had been anticipated. Imports of oilseeds declined, however, and as a result, vegetable-oil prices rose rapidly, and stocks of certain kinds, such as perilla and soybean oil, became seriously depleted.

Japan is a deficit oilseed-producing country. The principal oilseeds produced are rapeseed and soybeans, along with small quantities of sesame and flaxseed. Large quantities of rapeseed, perilla seed, cottonseed, some castor seed, hemp, and sesame are generally obtained from China and Manchuria. Poor harvests in these countries in 1939, due to drought, military operations, and lack of transportation facilities, interfered with the arrival of oilseeds. The same situation is expected during the first half of 1940. It is possible that Japan will have to turn to southern Asiatic countries for a larger percentage of the oilseed supply.

JAPAN: Imports of vegetable oilseeds, 1935-1939

Kind of seed	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Perilla seed.....	141,585	249,658	134,380	110,127	124,857
Sesame seed.....	50,828	52,322	91,616	30,673	38,758
Hempseed.....	33,209	16,404	237,026	17,248	81,875
Cottonseed.....	218,923	188,982	46,074	141,725	21,848
Flaxseed.....	47,882	28,359	17,770	17,656	5,241
Mustard seed.....	2,574	3,907	10,755	3,364	4,990
Rapeseed.....	144,593	39,554	3,324	1,121	59
Castor seed.....	45,442	64,496	11,966	61,331	-
Others.....	38,155	44,654	55,203	14,899	61,305
Total.....	722,991	688,336	608,114	398,144	338,933

Compiled from the Annual Foreign Trade of Japan and a report from the assistant American trade commissioner, Tokyo.

During the past two decades Japan has developed an important oilseed crushing industry. A substantial vegetable-oil surplus is produced, which is exported principally to the United States. The total production

of vegetable oil in 1939 is not yet available; however, exports amounted to 89,119,000 pounds. This is an increase of 74 percent over 1938 but considerably below the 1935-1937 average when exports amounted to 150,000,000 pounds.

JAPAN: Exports of vegetable oils, 1935-1939

Kind of oil	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Rapeseed oil.....	64,341	53,032	16,354	11,801	24,168
Cottonseed oil...	27,396	24,787	44,905	12,218	905
Perilla oil.....	46,907	72,572	28,637	8,811	25,490
Soybean oil.....	10,898	6,384	10,418	2,375	20,743
Linseed oil.....	1,554	1,867	1,472	1,186	1,623
Corn oil.....	a/	a/	1,252	1,560	-
Coconut oil.....	7,081	2,224	501	629	229
Sesame-seed oil..	203	185	519	230	453
Castor-seed oil..	938	678	426	107	9
Kapok-seed oil...	a/	a/	5	6	683
Rice-bran oil....	a/	a/	a/	a/	5,383
Others.....	8,487	11,395	6,134	12,424	9,433
Total.....	167,805	173,124	110,623	51,347	89,119

Compiled from the Annual Foreign Trade of Japan and a report from the assistant American trade commissioner, Tokyo.

a/ Included with others; if any.

Imports of oilseeds during 1939 were somewhat lower than the previous year and considerably less than in 1937. Purchases from British India, however, show an increase of practically 700 percent. It is probable that this gain represents a resumption of Japanese purchases of castor seeds from India.

Japanese imports of vegetable oils were 7 percent greater in 1939. Tung- and soybean oil imports were far above the previous year; however, all other oils decreased in quantity and value. The increased use of margarine and vegetable oil compounds in place of butter led to the establishment of a new company, which will handle these products.

Shipments of vegetable oil to the United States in 1939 showed an increase over the previous year and accounted for 60 percent of the total shipments from Japan. Great Britain's and Germany's purchases were far above normal during the last few months before the outbreak of the European war, as both countries were eager to increase their stocks. The following table shows exports of vegetable oils by countries of destination during the past 5 years.

JAPAN: Exports of vegetable oils by countries of destination,
1935-1939

Country of destination	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States....	137,836	152,862	88,327	36,241	52,153
Great Britain....	7,454	5,092	3,690	1,860	5,585
Germany.....	345	1,882	1,394	1,717	4,796
Kwantung.....	1,403	1,427	3,804	1,797	1,031
Australia.....	108	556	1,112	810	434
France.....	804	214	162	169	49
Others.....	19,855	11,091	12,134	8,753	25,071
Total.....	167,805	173,124	110,623	51,347	89,119

Compiled from the Annual Foreign Trade of Japan and a report from the assistant American trade commissioner, Tokyo.

Rapeseed production in Japan for 1939 was somewhat below average, amounting to 265 million pounds, as compared with the short crop of 257 million pounds in 1938. Imports, obtained primarily from central China, were the smallest in more than 3 decades. Rapeseed-oil exports in 1939 were more than double the small quantity exported in 1938.

Soybean production in Japan for 1939 is not yet available. The crop has in recent years averaged about 12 million bushels. The volume of imports from Manchuria has been increasing for many years, amounting to an average of 22 million bushels for 1936-1938. In addition, soybean-oil imports in 1939 exceeded 3.5 million pounds compared with 300,000 pounds the previous year. Soybean-oil exports in 1939, amounting to 21 million pounds, were the largest in many years.

Rice-bran oil, a new development in Japan, appears to have a commercial value, judging by the size of the exports, which were listed separately for the first time in 1939.

GERMAN HOG NUMBERS LARGER THAN IN DECEMBER 1938

Estimates of livestock numbers in Germany as of December 3, 1939, for German territory prior to the annexation of Austria and Sudetenland, show an increase in hog numbers, whereas other classes of livestock showed little change, according to the German Statistical Office.

The number of hogs, according to this latest German estimate, was 25,200,000, an increase of 7 percent as compared with the corresponding estimate of 1938, but was 3 percent below the record number reached in

1936. In 1913 the number of hogs within the same boundaries, with the exception of the relatively small numbers in the Saar (around 90,000 head), was 22,500,000 head.

There was practically no change in total cattle numbers nor in milk cows between December 1938 and December 1939, the former totaling 20 million head and milk cows alone accounting for half the total number. There was a slight decrease, however, compared with the years 1936 and 1937. Despite foot-and-mouth disease, which caused losses the past year, increased breeding operations resulted in bringing the number up to that of 1938, according to German sources.

The number of sheep, estimated at 4,900,000, increased 2 percent above 1938, whereas goats numbering 2,300,000 decreased about 8 percent.

Cattle and hog numbers were materially larger in 1939 than prior to the World War (within comparable boundaries) and sheep about the same, but the number of goats was 28 percent smaller.

GERMANY (Including the Saar) a/: Number of livestock on December 4, 1939, with comparisons

Year	Cattle		Hogs	Sheep	Goats
	Total	Milk cows only			
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
1913 <u>b/</u>	18.5	<u>c/</u>	22.5	5.0	3.2
1919 <u>b/</u>	16.3	7.8	11.5	5.3	4.1
1935.....	18.9	10.0	22.8	3.9	2.5
1936.....	20.1	10.1	25.9	4.3	2.6
1937.....	20.5	10.2	23.8	4.7	2.6
1938.....	19.9	10.0	23.6	4.8	2.5
1939.....	19.9	10.0	25.2	4.9	2.3

1939 estimates of German Statistical Office published in Berliner Boersen Zeitung, March 14, 1940. Earlier estimates from official sources. a/ Excludes Austria, Sudetenland, and other territory now under German influence. b/ Estimate for boundaries subsequent to the World War; excludes the Saar. c/ Not available. The number in former boundaries in 1912 was 10,205,000.

Germany appears to be maintaining its production of meat. In 1938 total meat production was estimated at 8,157 million pounds, or approximately the same as in 1937, according to a new method of estimating. 1/ Production in 1938 was about 8 percent larger than in 1936. Pork constituted 64 percent of the total meat produced and came within

1/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, October 7, 1939, for detailed statistics.

4 percent of satisfying total pork consumption requirements. In fact, 94 percent of total meat requirements were produced at home in 1938.

In 1938 Germany imported 194 million pounds of lard and fresh and cured pork, which was an increase of 15 percent above 1937 but 40 percent below imports of 1932. German imports of American lard were of considerable proportions up to 1932 but since then have fallen off to an insignificant amount for several reasons - among them, a policy of increased self-sufficiency in Germany and a greatly reduced exportable surplus in the United States up to the past 2 years.

GERMANY: Imports of frozen and cured pork and lard from the United States and from all countries, averages 1909-1913, 1921-1925, annual 1929, 1932, 1937, 1938

Kind of pork	Average		1929	1932	1937	1938
	1909-1913	1921-1925				
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
<u>Imported from the United States</u>						
Lard.....	192.2	194.7	186.7	173.5	a/	1.0
Bacon.....	1.6	51.1	5.3	0.4	0	a/
Hams.....	a/	0.6	a/	a/	a/	a/
Frozen pork.....	a/	19.6	8.3	2.1	0	0
Total.....	193.8	266.0	200.3	176.0	0	1.0
<u>Imported from all countries</u>						
Lard.....	203.8	226.0	212.8	237.5	75.0	94.0
Bacon.....	2.8	56.0	13.7	44.7	23.0	13.0
Hams.....	1.6	0.9	0.2	b/	3.0	6.0
Fresh or frozen pork.....	19.8	63.4	46.3	39.8	67.0	81.0
Total.....	228.0	346.3	273.0	322.0	168.0	194.0

Compiled from International Trade in Meats and Animal Fats, and Der Auswärtige Handel Deutschlands and Monatliche Nachweise.

a/ If any, included with other countries.

b/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

ADDITIONAL BACON NOT REQUIRED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Canadian Bacon Board has just announced that, despite the German occupation of Denmark, additional shipments of bacon to the United Kingdom are not now, and probably will not be, required, according to a radiogram received from the American Legation at Ottawa. The Anglo-Canadian Agreement calls for shipments of 5,600,000 pounds of Wiltshire sides to the United Kingdom weekly up to October 31, 1940. Denmark had been supplying about 5.5 million pounds weekly to the United Kingdom prior to the German invasion.

This decision to limit Canadian supplies to the quantity agreed upon in November has been reached by the British Food Ministry for the following reasons: (1) Excessive stocks of cured pork in the United Kingdom which must be reduced before warm weather; (2) unexpectedly large British and Irish production; (3) scarcity of refrigerated shipping space; and (4) the intention to reduce bacon consumption for the purpose of conserving foreign exchange. At present the bacon ration of 8 ounces weekly per person approximates normal peacetime consumption. Fresh pork has recently been entirely removed from the ration list.

Canada is reported to have sufficient pork on hand in storage to meet future requirements, even during any deficiency of hog marketing next summer.

Congested cold-storage facilities were blamed for the fall in hog prices of 50 cents to \$1.00 (Canadian currency) per 100 pounds in Canada about April 1. This resulted in a decline of hog marketings and a deluge of complaints from producing areas.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS FROM SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

Recent developments in Europe have focused attention on the question of British dependence upon Scandinavian countries for imports.

As is shown in the table on the opposite page, 10 percent of total United Kingdom imports were obtained from the four Scandinavian countries during 1938. This compared with 26 percent from the British Dominions and 13 percent from the United States. Some of the leading agricultural commodities that the United Kingdom obtains from Scandinavia include cured pork, eggs, and butter.

Almost half of the British imports of cured pork during 1938 came from Scandinavia. A little over one-fourth came from the British Dominions, and the United States supplied only 6 percent. Thirty percent of British butter imports were obtained from Scandinavian sources as compared with 50 percent from the Dominions. In the case of eggs, the percentages from these two sources were 39 and 13, respectively. In neither butter nor eggs was the United States a significant supplier.

In judging the effect that any curtailment of Scandinavian supplies might have on British purchases of products originating in the United States, there are a number of points to be considered. In the first place, it is reported that the United Kingdom has been accumulating some of these products; so that the British Government may be in position to offset curtailed imports by some reduction of stocks. In the second place, most of the products in question are being supplied to a considerable extent from Dominion sources, and the wartime policy of the Government

of the United Kingdom is to buy as little as possible from countries where purchases must be paid for in foreign exchange. Because of the economic cooperation between the United Kingdom and the Dominions, additional purchases from these sources would not deplete British gold and foreign-exchange resources. Finally, shipping difficulties would be avoided to the extent that these supplies can be obtained from nearby sources, Ireland being particularly well situated from this point of view.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of specified commodities
by countries of origin, 1938

Country of origin	Value	Quantity imported				
	All com- modities	Cured pork	Fish oils	Lard	Butter	Eggs
	1,000 pounds sterling	1,000 pounds	Short tons	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 dozens
Denmark.....	37,868	379,590	168	487	264,857	95,127
Sweden.....	34,542	28,117	a/	786	33,686	4,845
Norway.....	11,020	1,325	9,138	a/	1,389	1,628
Finland.....	19,275	2,429	a/	a/	23,488	5,176
Total 4 Scandinavian countries.....	92,705	411,461	9,306	1,273	323,420	106,776
British Dominions						
Canada.....	78,708	168,827	6,022	17,370	3,362	1,500
Ireland.....	22,965	61,859	a/	3,251	36,580	22,183
New Zealand.....	46,865	a/	a/	a/	290,332	233
Australia.....	71,842	a/	a/	a/	201,355	10,099
Union of S. Africa..	14,630	a/	2,462	a/	5,734	2,712
Total Dominions...	235,010	230,686	8,484	20,621	537,363	36,727
United States.....	117,980	49,049	4,537	123,282	a/	a/
Other countries.....	473,814	152,414	254,247	16,207	205,223	133,497
Total all countries	919,509	843,610	276,574	161,383	1,066,006	277,000
Percentage from -						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
4 Scandinavian countries.....	10.1	48.8	3.4	0.8	30.3	38.5
British Dominions...	25.6	27.3	3.1	12.8	50.4	13.3
United States.....	12.8	5.8	1.6	76.4	-	-
Other countries.....	51.5	18.1	91.9	10.0	19.3	48.2

Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.

a/ If any, included in "other countries."

UNITED STATES: Imports of cattle and beef, and domestic slaughter of cattle and calves, all on dressed-weight basis, and average farm price of beef cattle, 1919-1939, and January and February 1939 and 1940

Year	Cattle (duti- able) b/	Imports a/ Dressed-weight basis				Federally inspected slaughter of cattle and calves, dressed-wt. basis	Percent imports are of inspected slaughter	Average per pound farm price of beef cattle
		Cattle (duti- able)	Canned beef	Other beef	Total cattle and beef			
	Number	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	Cents
1919.....	642,395	c/	41,830	33,851	-	5,195,000	-	9.59
1920.....	379,114	c/	9,948	50,639	-	4,761,000	-	8.42
1921.....	194,871	c/	800	32,705	-	4,453,498	-	5.50
1922.....	236,000	d/37,008	2,235	36,828	-	4,968,534	-	5.43
1923.....	136,961	46,887	11,240	21,312	79,439	5,128,886	1.5	5.58
1924.....	141,985	50,440	17,565	18,401	86,406	5,528,062	1.6	5.55
1925.....	172,910	46,678	19,723	16,660	83,061	5,479,717	1.5	6.23
1926.....	211,598	53,033	52,613	23,482	129,128	5,755,512	2.2	6.43
1927.....	436,204	130,033	89,998	50,998	271,029	5,277,126	5.1	7.23
1928.....	517,150	135,215	131,845	57,774	324,834	4,727,008	6.9	9.12
1929.....	410,656	129,213	199,746	50,727	379,686	4,727,582	8.0	9.15
1930.....	226,273	49,697	140,263	19,459	209,419	4,704,316	4.5	7.46
1931.....	85,570	17,797	48,365	3,494	70,256	4,751,470	1.5	5.31
1932.....	95,407	19,200	61,598	1,697	82,495	4,394,048	1.9	4.07
1933.....	63,329	9,829	103,360	970	114,159	5,045,914	2.3	3.63
1934.....	57,679	11,091	116,685	1,149	138,925	5,602,186	2.3	3.88
1935.....	364,623	105,009	190,658	10,248	305,915	5,167,023	5.9	6.21
1936.....	399,113	127,075	219,509	6,200	352,784	5,969,908	5.9	5.85
1937.....	494,945	153,600	220,243	6,592	380,435	5,374,285	7.1	6.96
1938.....	424,022	130,332	196,493	3,239	330,064	5,379,425	6.1	6.28
1939 e/...	753,570	220,818	214,657	4,617	440,092	5,362,515	8.2	6.87
Jan.-Feb.								
1939 e/	183,880	56,413	18,723	541	75,677	793,750	9.5	6.77
1940 e/	107,583	28,641	37,423	642	66,706	890,785	7.5	6.89

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Imports for consumption.

b/ Dutiable except for period 1919-1920; imports for this period include breeding stock.

c/ Not recorded prior to May 28, 1921.

d/ September 22-December 31.

e/ Preliminary.

CANADIAN WHEAT: Estimated proportion of the 1939 crop retained
on farms as feed for livestock and poultry,
with comparisons

Province	Produc-	Quantities		Produc-	Quantities	
	tion in	retained for		tion in	retained for	
	1938	Feed in 1938-39		1939	feed in 1939-40	
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	bushels	bushels	Percent	bushels	bushels	Percent
Prince Edward Island.....	180	53	29.7	165	30	18.0
Nova Scotia.....	54	16	28.9	45	13	29.0
New Brunswick.....	150	36	24.0	140	48	34.0
Quebec.....	758	220	29.0	577	248	43.0
Ontario.....	21,424	16,700	77.9	23,821	17,000	71.4
Manitoba.....	50,000	2,687	5.4	63,000	3,000	4.8
Saskatchewan.....	137,800	5,662	4.1	250,000	7,500	3.0
Alberta.....	148,200	4,367	3.4	150,000	8,000	5.3
British Columbia.....	1,444	751	52.0	1,875	938	50.0
Total Canada.....	360,010	31,092	8.6	489,623	36,777	7.5

Compiled from report of Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets, annual
1937-38 and 1938-39, and August 1-April 11, 1938-39 and 1939-40 a/
(Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		August 1-April 11	
	1937-38	1938-39	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom.....	1,630	478	416	1,765
Continental Europe.....	3,049	1,791	1,574	2,239
Total Europe.....	4,679	2,239	1,930	4,004
Japan.....	729	905	775	791
Other countries.....	542	394	282	801
Total.....	5,950	3,360	3,045	5,599
Linters.....	278	206	159	244
Total, excluding linters	5,672	3,362	2,836	5,355

Compiled from the Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange.

a/ Includes linters.

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